Continued from First Page.

Broadcast throughout the country by the Congressman himself, possibly as we will not have among us the "franked" business. Mr. Ford had no knowledge of this, passing it along to Mr. Delavigne. He stated that "a professional soldier is often less objectional soldier is often less objectionable than a professional gambler.

Grant and Pershing All Right.

Grant and Pershing All Right.

"Did you regard den. Grant as of iss use than a gambler?"
"No," said the witness.

"Gen. Pershing?" was aske "Gen. Pershing did a good job-

"Was Pershing a murderer when he

"Was Pershing a murderer when no went into Mexico?"
"No, he went to capture Villa, and that Mexican would have had justice."
Witness had no knowledge of the famous San Francisco Mooney case or the fact that Thomas Edison participated in a preparedness parade in New York. He considered President Wilson a great man before the war, and a streater one now.

pamphiet published by direction of A pamphiet published by direction of Mr. Ford was read in part. In it the writer said that the European war was prolonged by both sides being prepared and asked what good was preparedness It's the same old talk by the same

"It's the same out talk by the same old lary vultures," gaid the article. Mr. Ford, however, wanted a close inspection of the paragraph and finally accured Secretary Delayigne of "putting it over" on him, although the article was supposed to contain the true sayings of Mr. Ford.

Q Now, referring to your publica-tion of August 23, 1915, published in the Detroit Free Press and again in this klet, I will ask you how many copies this booklet were prepared for circulation and distribution? A. I don't know; there was quite

Ford Meant Over-Preparedness.

Q. I want to call your attention to the ber of times that you used the word derer" in connection with those were in fayor of national prepared-for defense. First, on what is the second page of the book: "I will do everything in my power to prevent murderous wasteful war in America and in the world. I will devote my life to fight this spirit which is now feit in the free and peaceful air of the United States, spirit of militarism, mother to the cry of preparedness, preparedness, the root of all war." What did you mean by that?

A. Over-preparedness.
Q. Was anybody suggesting over-

In what way A. Every one that seemed to be for

reparedness.
Q. The President was for prepared Alfred Tucking-That is objected to as

The Court-I don't know what it may be leading to. Go ahead. This is cross-examination. You knew that the Presi-dent, in December, 1915, made an ad-

neeches made recently in the Middle West could find no fear of invasion and his inconsistencies were pointed out even by the most ardent editorial advocates of the 'preparedness' plan. In December, 1914, the President, in his message to Congress, said," &c. Now, you knew of the President's speeches.

A. Mr. Dalavigne did, I suppose

These are your sentiments or are Mr. Delavigne's? I am responsible for them.

Q. You knew the President had made the speeches that you were undertaking to answer by these advertisements? A. I did to that extent, and I am re-

Q. You are familiar with public mat Quiet a little:

Q. You became an educator and as-sumed the role of educator for the

Million to Educate Nation

Q. You gave out the public announ ment that you were going to spend million dollars, and afterward raised to ten million dollars? A. I don't remember that

nounced that you were going to spend a million dollars to educate the Ameri an people on the subject of prepare A, I did.

You started out to educate them in part, and by the publication of these vertisements and interviews?

You undertook to advocate then and made reference to the President's speeches he delivered in Congress in Decomber, 1915, and subsequently through

A. Yes, possibly.
Q. You knew that the President had made a speech in New York, didn't you, and then came on to Pittsburg, then Chicago, then to Kansas City, and then to St. Louis, then Des Moines, Ia., and

those places in the spring of .1916? A. I knew it, if it was in that book campaign, and the President was your

Q. You regarded him as your friend.

didn't you?

A. Regarded him as the President of

Q. Didn't you come to have very close relations with the President?

Q. Became a candidate for United

Q. You visited him at Shadow Lawn,

Q. Are you willing to say, or are unwilling to say, that you regarded him

A. I will say, yes, sir, that I regarded him as my friend

Recognized President's Buty.

Q. Now then, Mr. Ford, your friend or the President, if you leave that there, the President of the United States, you ognized that it was his duty to keep Q. And the President came out in the

country, all through the great Eastern cities, and the middle State cities to addresses upon the things of in A. Yes:

Q. And your spught, Mr. Pord, by hese publications, did you not to counthese publications, did you not to counteract the influence of the President's

speeches to the people of the United States upon the questions that he considered vitai?

A. I sought to give my views on it.
Q. I call attention to where you said the word "murderer" or "murderers." This is No. 1; this is No. 2; "I confess I do not know how it is best to undertake this work in an organized manner. I realize it is a vast undertaking. Yet I want to see this nation and all the nations of the earth neurishing that feeling, already despiy implanted in the Q. Have you any other view about IF LEAGUE FAILS tioner in drawing from the witness the fact that several million copies of Representative Clyde Tavernor's speech minds and hearts of millions, that's against preparedness had been scattered expressed in the words. 'We do not broadcast throughout the country by the Congressman himself, possibly as we will not have among us the 'franked' business. Mr. Ford had no breeders of war, be they men who cry

A. Militariem.
Q. You ment to imply that every man that favored so-called militariem

or preparedness was encouraging the commission of murder, didn't you?

A. War is murder—yes.

Q. Do you mean by yes as an answer to my question?

A. Yes.
Q. You think all war is murder? A. Yes. Q. And that anybody that advocates

A. Not if it is in defence.

Q. I understood you to say that you were responsible for what is in this booklet; is that right?

A. Yes.
Q. That you have read before it was sublished?

A. I don't know whether I did or not. Q. Wall, now, you said a moment ago, ir a few moments ago, as I understood you that you meant to imply and have the readers understand, that men who did these things that you referred were guilty of promoting murder?

Q. And that anybody who advo reparedness was in that class?

A. If it was for overpreparedness. Q. Who was it that ever advocated anything that you regarded as an ad Q. Are you in tavor of naving a great army now, to go over and clean it up? A. Unless we get a league of nations. Q. So that, if we don't get a league of nations, you want this Government, this country, to go to war again? A. I want them to clean it up now and for all time to come. Q. You still think men who go to war

A. I cannot recall just now.
Q. Cannot you name a single man?
A. No, sir; I don't know as I can,

ocacy of overpreparedness?

Book Quoted Against Ford. Q. Let's see on that questiol, M

Ford, weren't you against all prepared-ness, and don't you say so in this book? Didn't you say so in this book? A. Eventually, yes, sir. Q. Now at the very time you published this statement, weren't you advocating

absolute non-preparedness?

A. I considered we were amply pre-pared.

Q. Let us call your attention to this

away from war, and this, the country we live in, is, Phelieve, the land destined to show the world the way toward the end of this murder." Another "murder" (reading): "The world has forlowed the United States for generations in all that goes for progress. Let us have disarmament." Weren't you advected the progress of the time absolute non-preaway from war, and this, the country vocating at that time absolute non-pre

A. Was, yes.

Q. It was not a question of over-preparedness. It was a question of no preparedness at all—an absolute disrmament, wasn't it? A. Question of international courts of league of nations.

examination. You knew that the President, in December, 1915, made an address to Congress on the subject of preparedness, in part, didn't he?

A. I could not say.

Q. In the "Concerning Preparedness," should that there should be not only no further preparedness but that it should that has been admitted in evidence, this appears, and you say: "Do we need preparedness? The President himself in his speeches made recently in the Middle have disarrmament, let us show that we want near when we say the that we mean peace when we say the

word and the world will follow?

A. That was a good plan I think.

Q. That was what you were advocating at that time, wasn't it?

you said in this booklet?

A. If it led to a league, yes.
Q. Are there any "lfs" about it here?
A. Perhaps going on further there

book sional soldiers-and that includes out a league of nations, is there; no eference to it?

You had it published, didn't you? Q. You said you read it.

Q. Do you recollect reading anything here about a league of nations?

World's Slaughter Preached.

Q. Following that paragraph, on the same page, you say: "I feel—and I hav the world's history and the spirit of world's people back of me—that the 'preparedness' now being preached is nothing but a criminal waste, a call to slaughter, and a disgrace to a nation that has been the guiding star of the world toward liberty, happiness and

A. I don't recall that.
Q. I think you said in this book, Mr.

A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you changed your mind?
A. I say I think he is a greater mar

Alfred Lucking-What has that got Q. Let us see: (Reading) "America Q. In what way do you distinguish to-day should give thanks to Providence between the professional soldier and that a man-like Woodrow Wilson, who the rank and file? You made no discannot be swayed by the military clique, tine is given the country, just as Abraham you Lincoln was given in another time of A stress and peril. Every man in the world who should be thankful for the man who now sits firm, deaf to the shouts of the jingoes who would drive the country into the slaughter or into a wild scramble to straddle a military ring upon us." Do you know of anybody that was trying to drive the country

into the slaughter? A. I thought there were many people

Q. Can you give us the name of one? A. No. Q. And yet you made the statement trying to impress the President and

murderers, people who made a living out of it and killed people. A. I did say that, yes. What I had read. Q. We will turn to murder No. 3.

Mr. Lucking-What page?

Would Stop Waste of Money. Q. On page 6 (reading); "It is every-body's business to know how the money: of the country are spent and how the cutives is directed, the sooner will we get to understand this, the sooner will

for murderous and destructive agencies such as warships, guns and arms." Wi you state what you meant by that? A. It is overpreparedness, the same.
Q. Yet you say you did not know anyody who was advocating overprepared

he stopped the wanton waste of mone

A Yes. Q You say you don't know snybody that was advocating overpreparedness? A I know that there were numbers but I didn't know any particular

Q. Was the President one of them?
A. If the book says so, he was.
Q. I am asking you, Mr. Ford? Questioned on Enlistments. Q. You proposed or wanted to influ nce the public to prevent any additions

In war murder.

A. War is all murder.

A. Educative

A. I think it is

Q. Or any additions to the navy?

A. Not if we had sufficient to protect

Q. You knew the Government at this ime, in 1916 of thereabouts, was en-

deavoring to get recruits for the army?

A. in 1916, I don't know.

Q. Don't you know there was, right in Detroit, in the most public places in Detroit, recruiting stations?

A. Yes, all of the time, I think.

Q. And the purpose of your publication was to influence the public not to recruit for the army, was it not? A. Yes, I think there is a better way.

Q. Have you any other view about war than that it is murder, and everybody engaged in war is a murderer?
A. I am strong for preparedness now unless we have a league of nations.
Q. You are?

recruit for the army, was it not?

A. To influence them as to what war A. Yes, sir, right to the hilt. Alfred Lucking—What is that? Mr. Kirkland—Unless we have

The Court—You may take it.

A. We want to end it now for all time.

Q. There should be a great war to settle it, unless we have a league of

nations?

A. I think so.

Q. When other people thought that in
1915 and 1916, you did not think so,
did you? You called them murderers?

Mr. Lucking—We object to that.

The Court—Take it.

A. I don't know whether they had in
mind the League of Nations or not.

Wants League of Nations,

Q. You think now that preparedness

rould be an insurance against war, don't

A. If it was used immediately.

Judge Murphy objected to that as in-

ompetent.
Q. Are you in favor of having a great

Judge Murphy: I object to that as scompetent and immaterial. All it calls

The Court: Take the answer.

A. Not men who are pressed into war.

Q. Not the men who are pressed into

A. No, sir.
Q. But the men who are pressed into war have to be led by professional sol-

A. Well— Q. He is a professional soldier, isn't

he has committed murder?

ed as a murderer, is he?

lic, do you call that murder?

"Killing Any One Is Murder."

Q. He is one of the men that you cla

sified as a murderer, is he?

A. He is a professional soldier.

Q. And you classified all professional soldiers as murderers;

A. I don't know what else it is but

Q. What do you mean by murder?

A. War, killing people.

Q. Killing people because it is necessary to protect the interests of the pub-

Q. Do you know of any place where

A I have been told so; I may be

hell, but he never said it was that I ever heard of, did you?

A. I think Gen. Sheridan said it

dan said any such a thing, either Sher-

Q. Who told you Gen. Sheridan said

Classified as Murderers.

A I classified them as murderers

A. The professional soldier is a man

Q. They make a pretty poor living, compared with making automobiles.

Judge Murphy: I object to that.

The Court: The objection is good.

a living out of it.

devotes his life to the profession

Q. And the men who devote their lives

A. I said all professional soldiers were

Q. Now we will go to murderers No our, I think it is now.

Mr. Stevenson: I hate war beca-

A. If it is there, it is so.
Q. What was the purpose of this

Q. That is what you wanted, to edu ate the people of the United States? A. Cause people to think, anyway. Q. Against participating or contribut

Q. Against participating or contribu-ing or aiding in creating an army?

Q. There wasn't any proposal to muler anybody at that time?

Mr. Lucking: What page? Mr. Stevenson: Page 7.

I don't know whether he is not no

Don't you know that he is a grad-

murderers?

diers, haven't they?

or is his present view.

league of nations.

Q. You were strong for preparedness in 1915? A. No. I thought we were adequate

enough.
Q. Why are you for preparedness now? Because you found it necessary?
Alfred Lucking—That is objected to.
The Court—Take it. A. It is necessary now unless we have a league of nations?

Q. No war threatens now.
Alfred Lucking—Objected to as incompetent and immaterial.

Q. Wasn't it to influence them not to recruit for the army? A. To influence them as to what they were going into; what it was.

Q. Was the purpose of it to so educate the people that they would not re-A. Well, if it had that effect, yes,
Q. You expected it to have that effect?
A. Yes,
Q. You intended it to have that effect?

of just such talk as this that the Government was compelled to adopt con-

A. I think conscription is the only fair Q. You were opposed to conscription? armed A. No.
Q. Didn't you say conscription was

A. They are the ones, yes.
Q. What is that?
A. The professional soldier is the one I have referred to when I say "murderer."
Q. Then men like Gen, Pershing are nurderers, is that the idea? one of the things to be hated in your what atsarmament is. article? A. That is the law; that is, when we

uate of West Point? s
A I think Gen. Pershing will say
that he has committed many a murder.
Q. You think that Gen. Pershing will Q You thought conscription was a good thing? A. I know conscription is the law.

> Conscription the Fairest Way. Q. What you said, while you were or posed to all increases in the army, if it had to be increased, was the fairest way

A. That is the proper way.

Q. I call your attention to "concerning preparedness; conscription, the base of militarism, is advocated only." What

do you mean by that?

A. I think Mr. Delavigno wrote that.
Q. You think he wrote it? Yes. Wrote it for you?

A Killing any one is murder.
Q. You think it is murder to kill people to uphoid the rights of the people of the United States? A. Yes: I am responsible for it, but 1 think he added that paragraph.
Q. It was not in accordance with your A. If it is necessary.
Q. Let us go a little further on your idea of murderers. You say all profes-A. Not just like that Q. You put those t

tion throughout the United States, for the public to read and be influenced A. Yes. Q. Gen. Grant was one of those prothem? A. Yes, Q. Now, you say some of the things essional soldiers, wasn't he?

A Yes; and I think he said that was

you said in that were not your views, out were Mr. Delavigne's?

Q. You signed it? A. I think I signed it, and I am re nsible for it

Q. Gen. Sherman said that war was Q. Did you ever deny it? Q. You still say, notwithstanding what Q. Will you be good enough to get a reference to anything where Gen. Shericrease in the army?

A. If we have war, I am in favor of Q 'I am having this statement printed in the advertising columns of newspapers and magazines throughout the United States. Others will follow."

Do you recollect that? A. Some man sent in a letter and said A. If it is in the book, Q. "I have no other purpose than to save America from bloodshed, and its young men from conscription." Is that Mr. Deisvigne, too? Q. But you didn't know that when you wrote these letters, when you clas-sified them as murderers, did you? A. If it was in there, it went out; it

Q. It was not yours?
A. No. It was not mine.

Doesn't Think He Read It.

A. Yes. Q. Did you read it? A. I don't think so.
Q. Do you mean to tell this jury that you had set out to educate the people.

advertisements printed broadcast all over this country, and you did not know A I sent out many statements to cause people to think. Q. You mean to be understood as say

ing that you sent the thousands and hundreds of thousands of statements broadcast throughout the United States and did not know what was in them? to the interests of their government, without any hope of any great reward, you called murderers? A. I did not know everything that was Q. "The nations of the world need an and this, the country we live in, is. I

> Is that your view A. I still believe it Q. Therefore you said: "Let us have disarmament; let us show that we mean peace when we say the word and the world will follow in that, too." was your remedy?
>
> A. Yes, if it is in there.

believe, the land destined to show

O. "If these men who brought on the the cause of the war; but when we think that it is all done coldly, deliberately by these militaristic parasites and that millions of men are torn from the life that is theirs by right of birth and driven to slaughter by the system of murder that envelops those nations we are crushed by the enormous crime Do you think that Belgians were committing murder?

Judge Murphy: That is objected to as

ncompetent and immaterial. The Court: The objection is sustained Q. Do you believe in the right of a country to defend itself?

you believe it is the duty of govern, so far. Government is permissible under our method of running afecuntry to defend its citizens!

Henry Ford as He Appeared Recently While Testifying in Court Trial



By distribut

A. By getting prepared up to date Q. What do you mean by "disarma neut." Mr. Ford?

A What we are going to get bort time, I think; all the world dis-Q. What was meant in 1912.

A. All the world disarmed. That is

States in this, were you not?

A. I was talking about the worldhave Q.
Q. Didn't you say that conscription was the basis for militarism?
A. I don't know about that: I don't think so.

A. I was taking about the world—every person, everybedy.
Q. Were not you talking distinctly thout the United States, Mr. Ford? You think so. disarmament." You were not talking about the world, were you?

Q. You were talking about the United

A. Yes, sir; I meant the world. Q You meant the world when you were talking about "us," the people of United States

A. Disarmament everywhere Q. So that what you wanted was for this country to disarm in the hope that the rest of the world would follow? A. I think they would have been glad Q. (Reading): "In all history of the world I cannot find one man who has

justified war." I thought you did not take any stock in history.
(Objected to as incompetent) Q. You said so in 1918 and 1916, idn't you, that you did not take any tock in history; it was tradition?

A. Yes.
Q. You think so more now than then? A. 1 do, yes. Mr. Stevenson: They charge the Tri-

owne with saying he was ignorant. ignorant Idealist things. Q. Then you admit, when the Chicago Tribune said in the article of June 23, 1916, that you were an ignorant idealist,

that that was true

Says He Likes the Banjo.

A. I am not ignorant about all things. Q. But you don't know about history A. Not very much about history Q. And you don't believe in art?

A. I am coming to like it a little be Q. You don't care anything about

A I never said that, Q. You like the banjo and fiddle? A. I like the banjo, yes.

Q. But history was bunk and art was A. I did not say it was bunk. It was

bunk to me, but I did not say-Q. It was bunk to you? A. It was not much to me Q. How can you tell how the ould be cared for without knowing A. I did not pay any attention to the

Q. What do you mean? Do you think that you can provide for the future and care wisely with reference to the future in matters like preparation for defence or anything of that sort without knows-ing the history of what has happened

in the past? Mr. Murphy-Objected to as argumentative. The Court-Take the answer A. When we got into the war the past dn't amount to much for us. Q. What do you mean by

lidn't last a week?" A. In the present war.

Q. You mean that history didn't last Did you forget that? A Airships and things we used were Q. I will go back to the question where

ignorant. A. On some things. Q. Do you admit the statement of the gamble with human lives and the peace article that you complain of, that you were an ignorant idealist?

A. I don't admit that. That would money." mean that I was ignorant of every

Q Are you ignorant of the funda-mentals of this Government nentals of this Government?
A. I don't know what you mean by the fundamentals; principles? Q. You don't know what the fundamean? A. I don't understand it. Mr. Steven

Q. Well, who is the Government, I will

Q. What do you consider the fundamental principles of the Covernment A. Justice, I think.
Q. Do you know that a fundamental principal of the Government is the right the Government to create an army

Running the Government. Q The people commission then to

fairs and the Constitution of the United A. As long as they are going right,

Q. They cannot change it except every two years or every four years, can they? They can-they can educate Q. How else would you change the overnment except by an election?

A. You cannot change the whole Go ernment, no sir.

Refers to Newberry Contest. Q. Can you change Congress without

Q. What did you say A. You can change Mr. Newberry, Q. You have not succeeded very far

have you? A. We have not quit Q. You still want to be Senator, do

Q And I again continue (reading) What can we think of men who cry o place in the hands of their children or; more frequently, the children of their more humble brothers, the implements of thurder?" What did you mean by "implements of murder"?

Alfred Lucking—What page? Mr. Stevenson—Page 10. A Anything that is used in war.

Q. Guns, pistols, swords, anything of hat kind? A. Yes, str. Q. Liberty motors?

A Anything, yes. Q What did you mean by this (read-

Delayigne's. Yes, yes, sir. I don't juite understand it thoroughly, Q. We will leave that, Page 10 reading): "Aside from the burning fact."

Want More Outdoor Schools. hat war is murder the waste of lives from a cold, hard business view alone) the equipment of an army to-day with weapons that are obsolete to-me

me more of Mr. Delavigne's imagina

A. Getting prepared out of date.

A. That is one fo the reasons; yes, r. That is, over-preparedness. Q. Do you know anything about the volution, Mr. Ford A Yes, sir.

Knows Flintlocks Are Obsolete Q Dou you have in mind, or do you

were used in a revolution? A. They are all out of date. I know

mind, Mr. Ford .A. In 1812. Q. You don't know of any other?

Q. Don't you know there was not any revolution in 1812" 'A. I don't know that: I did not pay Q. Don't you know that this country vale born out of a revolution in 1776

A. I guess I did.

G. (Reads) "The advice of militarists as to the need of a vast army and navy is about the same as the advice of a group of professional gamblers would be 30,000 Reds. the framing of civil laws. The only difference is that the military men would gamble with human lives and the peace

understand all war is a nuisance to dilitary men

All wars are a nuisance? A. Yes.

hat that was the only way that they ould show what their trick is. The same thing. Then you regarded it as a nuisance

O. This compares people who ate preparedness with gamblers, and striking success of this army, says the with professional gamblers, and makes attatement. The Tenth Bolshevik Army is beaten, having lost three-fourths of its men. The Fourteenth, Twenty-third ause the military man is gambling with uman lives instead of money?

Q They gamble with lives?

Q. In other words, you put the se ter below the professional gambler

A. Yes, sir. The gambler does not and in the meantime will undoubtedly be protected in every way possible by Q. You prefer the gambler to the prodo any harm.
Q. You prefer the gambler to the pro-

fessional soldier A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you think there is any professional gambler that has done more for this nation than Gen. Grant?

A. No, I don't think so.
Q. You don't think so. Why do you put men like Gen. Grant in a class worse than professional gamblers?

A. That is all oast history. Q. What do you know about history? You said you did not know about his-

A. You are taking it up. We all A. You are taking it up. We all know about Gen. Grant.
Q. Let us take present history. Take Gen. Pershing. You presented him to the public as being less worthy than professional gamblers of the country, didn't you?
A. No, I did not.

Q. Didn't you mean to convey by what I have read that as compared with pro-fessional gamblers, the military man was worse because he advocated gambling in human lives? A. The professional soldier, yes.

FORD'S SON CALLED "PET." Senator Sherman Attacks Exemp-

tion From War Service.

Washington, July 15.—Exemption from military service of Edsel Ford, son of the Detroit automobile manufacturer, was the subject of an attack in the Senate to-day by Senator Sherman (III.), who said young Ford was "a Presidential pet" and had been saved from service in the army by an abuse of execuice in the army by an abuse of execu

tive power.

The Illinois Senator asserted that as a member of the committee considering the Ford-Newberry Senatorial contest he had asked Secretary Baker for a copy of the proceedings in the Ford exemption proceedings, but that the request had been denied on the ground that the hearings were not a public record.

of the "contempt" of the people of Mich

CHILDREN THRIVE IN FORM COMPANY TO **OUTDOOR STUDIES**

Royal Botanical Gardens Are Well Known Business Men Scene of Daily Classes for Little Ones.

Special Correspondence to Tun Str. LONDON, June 30 .- Visitors to the hildren sitting at their lessons under the trees. They do not sit long, for the classes last only fifteen or twenty minutes each and then there is a change of interest. The children go into the museum for musical French games or acamper off to the little gardens where they grow flowers and vegetables, or they have a "sand" geography lesson, making maps and plans of the gardens, the day is all too short for them; there pie, George J. McCarty, Grayson M. P. is none of the peevishness that makes Murphy, vice-president of the Guaranty is none of the peevishness that makes teaching such hard work for those who have charge of children. They are not easily disturbed by visitors or outside interests, for they live their school life in an atmosphere of pleasant sounds, the rustling of trees and the humming of bees in their own little corner of the

their ages range from four to nine. So far from the open air school retarding the acquisition of knowledge, it has been found that the children, when they leave for preparatory schools, often take their places in higher classes than other children of their years. The hab-its of concentration learned in the short classes of the open air school stand them in good stead.

No Sickness Interfering. Above all they profit from the fact that at open air schools there are no measies, mumps, scarlet fever or other familiar elements which are so prevalent in other "academies." Anyone who has taught indoors and watched the attention of the youngsters waning as they tire in the cooped up atmosphere of the ordinary school would be surprised at the different attitude toward teachers and subject that learning out doors engenders.

Most of the little ones who go to school in the Botanical Gardens are the children of Harley street and Wimpole Doctors and others have become convinced of the advantages of open air teachers. The school owes its origin to the wife of a Wimpole street doctor—herself also a doctor—who, when her children were old enough for school, was dissatisfied at the stuffness school, was dissatisfied at the stuffness of most children's schools and appealed to an enterprising educationalist to let Willard, president of the Baltimore

y aloud against murder and yet fly gerly to place in the hands of the lidren of their more humble brothers a mplements of murder?" Is that me more of Mr. The woman to whom she appealed said she would do so if enough pupils were forthcoming. So from among her medical and other friends she collected medical and other friends she collected. ten or twelve children, and a start was made six years ago. The ploneer children have since gone to preparatory schools, having reached the age limit set, and

Want More Outdoor Schools.

Many parents who are not living redness has never prevented war, but within easy reach of the gardens are tates and charges as may be necessary to restore proper relation between revisite from all this is the utter futility near them, but there are difficulties in securing the right place. At the gardens the school has the use of the ballroom of these things to be done, I can see ho for the winter and wet days, and the children come with plenty of wraps for the short classes in which they for the short classes in which they have to sit at work, but they never quickly get warm when they go outside for games and nature study The school hours are from \$130 to 12:30, except for the youngest children.

the are left by their nurses for about an hour and a half and then taken away. In the winter the nurses gen-erally retire into the hothouses while they are waiting for their charges. fond are the children of their school that they even come on birth-days and, as a birthday treat, ask that the school may last longer. A similar school was started in Kensington Garmore outdoor life for town child, and many are dreading the own child, and many are discaling to send their children of the ordinary school. Yet those who could help in such ventures—which are day by

not unremunerative—are not enterpris

ing enough to do so

Information Bureau in the United States. lead for 'national honor when they lead on the please with himself and the peace lead for 'national honor when they bersonal glorification' or 'blood with the military situation in Siberia, assisted in the prosecution of Means at the peace lead to the prosecution of Means at the peace lead to the prosecution of Means at the peace lead to the prosecution of Means at the peace lead to the prosecution of Means at the peace lead to the prosecution of Means at the peace lead to th A. That is Delavigne's language, but based on the latest despatches received by him from Omsk and Ekaterinodar. The statement says that although Ad-

miral Kolchak's army has withdrawn to the line of the middle Kama, the Belaya River and the upper Ufa River, this movement has given Gen. Denikine's Gen. Denikine, the statement vance. nd then as a means of showing their says, has captured 30,000 prisoners much material and has greatly extended his field of action. "The supture of Tearitzin is the lates:

> beaten, having lost three-fourths of jected by the Committee of the Whole in the House of Commons to-day. its men. The Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Sixteenth divisions likewise have been almost annihilated. An advance of some 150 to 200 miles has been made. ne 150 to 200 miles has been made.
> While this was going on in the south House of Commons on July 10 passes

Mr. Sherman said he desired to es-tablish that Henry Ford had been de-feated in the Senatorial election because Mr. Ford will undergo two or three of the "contempt" of the phore days of this kind of examination— igan over his son's exemp

Organize Here to Aid in Rehabilitation.

DEVELOP MEXICO

Announcement was made last night of the organization of the Mexican In-Royal Botanical Gardens in London these days will find little groups of important banking and business intermen which includes several officers of important banking and business interests. The officers of the new corporation will be: President. Thomas H. Gillespie, president of the T. A. Gillespie Company: vice-president, George J. McCarty, vice-president of the Mercantile Banking Company, Ltd., of Mexico City. The corporation has been organized un-The corporation has been organized un-der the laws of Delaware, and will maintain offices here and in Mexico

The board of directors is composed of Trust Company of New York; James H. Perkins, vice-president of the National City Bank; William C. Potter of Guggenhelm Brothers; Charles S. Sargent, Jr., of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Eugene V. R. Thayer, president of the Chase Na-tional Bank, and H. S. Brown. In anhouncing the organisation of the new corporation Mr. Gibson and Mr. Murphy made the following statement: "For the United States the course of

Mexican affairs is particularly vital, and if properly followed should offer unusual opportunities. Not only is Mexico so located as to afford a natural field for investment and development by our geo-ple, but she has unexploited natural re-sources, the mere scratching of which would provide the means to clear off all her national debt and place her on a sound financial basis.
"With a soil capable of producing all

the cereal crops and 90 per cents of all the known fruits of the world, with vast tracts of timber, including many varie-ties of precious hard woods and dye woods, with a wide range of climate, with every known mineral, and with oil fields which exported more than 63. 000,000 barrels in 1915. Mexico needs only a return to normal conditions and the introduction of modern methods and modern machinery to bring her quickly into the front rank of the producing world."

B. & O. MAY RESUME DIVIDEND.

Willard Says It Depends on Early Restoring of Normal Conditions. Special Despatch to THE SUN.

On that point he says: "If Feder control of the railroads is terminated December 31 next and if Congress in the meantime provides a wise and constructive policy of regulation for the future, and if the Director-General the Interstate Commerce Commission will authorize and make effective before that date such additional advance in the lieve that we may reasonably expect. not thereby be placed upon a sound and self sustaining basis or why the Balti-more and Ohlo in particular may not look forward with confidence to an early restoration of normal conditions

should, of course, be accompanied by a return of reasonable dividend payments to holders of Falls. to holders of Baltimore and Ohio common shares.' the necessity for passing the dividend on the common stock, which in substance are familiar. He argues that a further increase in railroad rates and charges of substantial character are im

dens, but it had to be given up for lack of shelter on wet days. Among progressive mothers there is a growing de-Prosecutor Rendy for Any Develop-

perative.

ment in Means-King Case, John T. Dooling, Assistant District Attorney, refused to be disturbed yesterday by despatches from Concord, N. C. saying that he was wanted on a warrant saying that he was wanted on a warrant issued there charging him with subor-nation of perjury and conspiracy in con-nection with the prosecution of Gaston B. Means in 1917 for the alleged murder

of Mrs. Maude A. King.
Mr. Dooling seemed to regard the war-rant in the nature of a hoax, which, he A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Judge at Chicago in Means's \$1,000,000 damage suit against the Northern Trust said "may be intended to influe

> When asked what he would do if an indictment were found against him which would call for his extradition Mr. Dooling said: "I am prepared for that or any other issue."

> ALIEN LABOR LIMIT BEATEN House of Commons Rejects Bill to Restrict Employment. LONDON, July 15 .- The clause of the

alien bill restricting the amount of alien labor to be employed by any person, company or firm in the country to 10 per cent, of the working staff was re-Despite strong opposition on the part

"While this was going on in the south and east, a new front has been formed in the northwest that Gen. Yudenich, whose army, supported by the Esthontians, have occupied the approaches to of the matter.